CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1832. [NO. 786.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE,

A Family of NEGROES consisting of eight, two of which are about 30 years of age, the others from 15 to 1 year. Apply at this Office.
June 18, 1832. 85-tf.

Office U. S. Bank,
Fayetteville, June 19, 1832.

THIS Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 4th July next. All Notes due on that day must be paid on Tuesday the 3d; and all Notes for discount, must be offered on Monday, the 2d July.
JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.
85 3t

$25 REWARD!

LOST or mislaid, this morning, a Calf Skin
POCKET BOOK,
containing several Letters with Notes and Money, for renewals at the U. S. Bank, directed to E. L. & W. Winslow; besides about $62 in Cash, principally $5 Bills of the U. S. Bank. The above reward will be paid on delivering the Book with its contents, to E. L. & W. Winslow, and no questions asked.
R. W. BUTLER.
June 19, 1832. 85-2w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.
DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832. 85 3m.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Books for subscription to the stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company are opened at the following places under the direction of the Commissioners named, and that the same will continue open until further notice.

IN BLADEN,
On the west side of the Cape Fear, Jno. Owen, Sam. Andres, Wm. Richardson—on the east side, Wm. H. Beatty, Jno. Cromartie, L. Mallett.

IN BRUNSWICK,
Upper part, Josh. Waters, Wm. R. Hall, Robert Gibbs, Sen.—in Smithville, Dan. K. Baker, Richard Langdon, Sam. Potter.

IN SAMPSON,
At Clinton, Wm. McKay, Geraldus Toole, Hardy L. Holmes—John Bryan and Wm. Robinson, in the lower part of the county.

IN DUPLIN,
At Goshen, Thos. Hill, David Hooks, Jas. K. Hill, —at the Court House, Rev. Mr. Stanford, S. Graham, Oliver L. Kelly.

IN ANSON,
At Wadesborough, Alexander Little, Jos. Medley, Absolem Myers, Thos. D. Parke, S. W. Brandon.

IN RICHMOND,
At Rockingham, Walter F. Leak, Francis T. Leak, Erasmus Love, Tryam McFarland, Wm. Crawford, Stephen Wall.

IN MOORE,
At Carthage, John B. Kelly, Gideon Seawell, Cornelius Dowd, Josiah Tyson, Arch'd McBryde.

IN ROBESON,
Wm. L. Miller, Duncan McAlpin, John Gilchrist, John W. Powell, A. S. Brown, R. W. Fuller, at Lumberton.

IN MONTGOMERY.
At Lawrenceville, Edm'd. Deberry, Jno. B. Martin, James Lilly, Duncan McRae—at Allenton, John M. Allen, James Allen, Frederick Randall, Wm. H. Lilly.

IN NEW HANOVER,
At Black River, Patrick Murphy, Chas. Henry, Jas. Carr—at South Washington, W. J. Love, R. Saunders, Patrick Usher, Cullen Filyaw.

IN DAVIDSON,
At Lexington, John Hogan, Alex. Caldcleugh, H. R. Dusenbury.

IN SURRY,
At Rockford, W. P. Dobson, M. M. Hughes, H. L. Waugh, W. G. Haines, F. Armstrong—at Huntsville, Dan. W. Coarts, Peter Clingman, N. Williams, Livingston Isbell—at Hamptonville, John Wright, Josiah Cowles, James McClelland—at Jonesville, Dr. Parkes, Thos. D. Kelly.

IN WILKES,
At Wilkesborough, W. P. Waugh, Jno. Finley, Samuel Dallerson, Jno. Martin, Jas. Wellborn.

IN BURKE,
At Morganton, Isaac T. Avery, A. L. Erwin, Thos. Walter, Sam. Newland, Marke Brittain.

IN RUTHERFORD,
At Rutherfordton, James Graham, Jno. McIntyre, Geo. Walton, Jas. McD. Carson, Thos. Dews.

IN ASHE,
At Jefferson, Geo. Bowers, James Calloway, Anderson Mitchell, John Rhae.

IN MECKLENBURG.
At Charlotte, W. J. Alexander, Vincent de Rivafanoli, John Irwin, Wm. Davidson, Sam. McComb.

IN CABARRUS,
At Concord, John Phifer, P. Barringer, Geo. Klutts, David Storke, R. R. Harris.

IN IREDELL,
At Statesville, Geo. L. Davidson, John Mushat, Th. Falls, Wm. McGimpsey, Alex. Franklyn.

A. J. DE ROSSETT,
WM. B. MEARES,
JAS. OWEN,
ED. B. DUDLEY,
GAB. HOLMES,
Com'rs. at Wilmington.
June 18th, 1832.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against making any purchase or contract for rent with Samuel F. Nelson, or his Agent, Duncan Mac Rae, Sen'r, of any part of the Wharves or Ware Houses situate in Lower Fayetteville, well known as the property, formerly owned by Duncan Thompson. The said S. F. Nelson having no right, title, or interest in or to the said property. The aforesaid property was purchased by me on my individual account, and for which I hold the title, made to me by the State Bank of North Carolina.
June 4th 1832. BENJ'N RUSH. 83tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of Goods to Messrs. Smith & McDonald, earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can, or will be granted. Mr. A. A. T. Smith is fully authorized to collect and grant discharges

The Subscriber takes pleasure in recommending to his friends and former customers, the two Young Gentlemen to whom he has sold his Stock, as being faithful and complete workmen. Having served him many years, both as Apprentices and Journeymen, he feels confident that all business entrusted to them will be done neatly and punctually.
DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1832. 83tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of
SMITH & McDONALD,
two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

For Sale or Rent,
On Reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of the *WHARVES and WAREHOUSES*, situate in Lower Fayetteville, the well known property formerly owned by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and purchased by the Incorporated Henrietta Steam Boat Company of the State Bank of N Carolina, March 1st, 1830. For the accommodation of Boat Owners, I will let the privilege of loading and discharging at either of the wharves. There are two wharves with sufficient room for the despatch of business.

In my absence apply to Duncan MacRae, Esq.
SAM'L F. NELSON,
Proprietor one half of Henrietta St. Bt.
May 28th, 1832.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
JNO. McARN.
April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his father, known as the Newby House. The situation is high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached, with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.
SAMUEL NICHOLS.
June 5, 1832. 83tf.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.
May 29. 82tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
In Store,
10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.—tf

Important Facts,

ON the subject of Temperance, selected from the Fourth Annual Report of the American Temperance Society, by the direction of the North Carolina State Society, and addressed by them to the inhabitants of the State, embodied in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, neatly printed, for sale at $1 per 100, at the Store of Caswell S. Bray, one door east of Messrs. E. & I. Blake. *June 5.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John McKay vs. Jacob Wilks and James Wilks. } LEVY ON LAND.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wilks, one of the Defendants, is an inhabitant of another State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said Defendant, James Wilks, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and the Lands levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.—[From the Minutes.]
A. McEACHIN, Clerk.
(83-6w.

SITTING CHAIRS.

JUST received on consignment, 12 dozen *SITTING CHAIRS*, of various qualities, which will be sold low for cash.
JAMES BAKER.
May 18th, 1832. §81-6t.§

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
June 11, 1832. 84tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held on the 1st inst., GURDON DEMING, Esq., was appointed Superintendant, with full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter to become due to the Company.
E. J. HALE, Sec'y.
June 4th, 1832.

WATER WORKS for sale.

MY undivided half of the Fayetteville WATER WORKS will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. E. J. Hale.
WM. NICHOLS,
May 30, 1832. of Alabama.

I WILL also sell my undivided half in the above Property. E. J. HALE.
May 30, 1832. 83tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.
HENRY HORN.
June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust executed by Luke Bowen deceased, to secure the payment of a debt due to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, the undersigned will sell at public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th of July next, a Lot of Land on the West side of Green Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, adjoining the lot owned by the Estate of Simeon Belden, and fronting on said street 63 feet.

Terms made known at day of sale.
J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*
Fayetteville, June 12, 1832. 84ts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Daniel H. Muse, vs. Joseph J. Person. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

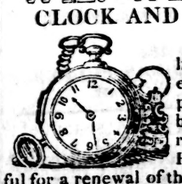
IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court, on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John B. Kelly vs. Dugald McMillan. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the Defendant appear at next Court on the third Monday in August, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Respectfully informs



his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,
With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
On the Resolutions proposing to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.—Jan. 4, 1832.

MR. LEAK observed:

It is at all times a difficult matter to discuss a question of as much magnitude as the Resolutions on your table, without exciting considerable feeling. And no time, Mr. Speaker, could have been selected more inauspicious to calm deliberation and dispassionate argument, than the present. For, sir, the Members of this House have scarcely settled down from that effervescence of feeling which was created on the discussion of the twin sister to these resolutions—(I allude, sir, to the Appropriation Bill.)—It was for this reason, that, for one of the friends of Convention, I was opposed to the introduction of the subject at this time, believing that no good would result from its discussion, and that all we should reap from it, would be a plentiful crop of unkind feeling, of virulent invective, and bitter recrimination. Nor, sir, have I been at all mistaken; my most fearful apprehensions have been more than realized. This Legislative Hall has been changed into an arena of political excitement, and our party, our sectional feeling, not our reason, has been addressed.

But, sir, as the subject has been, contrary to the wishes of the great majority of the West, thrust before this House at this time—as we are now called upon to give an opinion on the propriety of adopting these resolutions, let us, sir, meet the question fairly. For one, then, Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the adoption of the resolutions submitted by the gentleman from Macon, for the reason that they are of too compromising a character. That instead of bettering our condition, by relieving us against those inconveniences under which we labor, that they would but entail evil on our most distant posterity, without, at least for a number of years, a possibility of any amelioration. I believe, sir, that if these resolutions are adopted in Convention, that hope for a season would bid the West farewell. And for one, I am free to declare, that although a Convention has always been my desire, yet, sir, based on the principles here set forth, I am opposed to it. What, sir, are we willing to surrender up all idea of ever getting our due, and close in with this pitiful surrender. even admitting that our kind brethren of the East were disposed to grant us the crumb? No, sir, we should spurn it indignantly and say to them, "we will have all, or none. If entitled to it, we claim our right. If we cannot get this, we are yet disposed to bear the ills." This, Mr. Speaker, is the language of truth, conscious of the justice of its claims. The other, allow me to say, sir, is a kind of huckstering policy, which I am confident was not well considered by the gentleman from Macon, when he submitted the resolutions. Let me not be understood, sir, as deprecating all compromise, and rigidly exacting to the fullest extent our pound of flesh. No, sir, far from it. All government is in no little degree the effect of compromise. Without it, sir, society could not be formed, nor protected after it was formed. But, sir, a compromise to be just, should be reciprocal; and where, sir, is the reciprocity of this? Recollect, that next to inequality of representation, the great grievance, under which the West labors is the great inconvenience of large counties. Our citizens have necessarily to travel too far to Court, and that over rapid water courses and rugged mountains—some of them to the distance of 75 to 100 miles. To obviate this inconvenience, we wish a Convention, (not that a Convention is necessary to erect or create counties, but, sir, the East have a majority in this Legislature, and will not redress the grievance, knowing that their creation will give the West power.) Will this end be attained by the resolutions on your table? It is true, that in one House we get a majority of seven votes, but what availeth this, when on a joint ballot of both Houses, there will still be a majority of one vote against us. It is admitted that one House might control the other, or rather, negative the acts of the other; but such a state of things is by no means desirable. It would only perpetuate a kind of potential existence, which has too long distinguished this State. It would keep us as we are, *in statu quo:* whereas we wish to arouse from our lethargic inactivity. We wish to burst asunder those chains of narrow and contracted legislation which has hitherto kept N. Carolina in the back ground. We wish, sir, to have that spirit removed from our people which has dictated a course illiberal and unjust to the western part of this State; which has almost made us believe that we were not children of the same parent; which has almost made us in the bitterness of our souls cry out and say, that injustice, gross injustice, had been done us, and to that extent that we looked upon our brothers of the East with any other than a fraternal regard. Yes, Mr. Speaker, let us disguise it not, things are coming to this pass. Sectional jealousy, that demon, has already reared his hydra head, has infused prejudice into our bosoms. Yes, sir, we too, partake of it. It has almost effaced from our recollections the noble example of him who on all former occasions nobly stood stood forth as the mighty and able champion of disinterested legislation—of him who knew no party but that of his country;—whose whole life has been devoted to principle. Yes, sir, if he has suffered his judgment for once to be warped by party and sectional feeling, it is high time to attempt to remove the all-exciting cause, so prolific of prejudice. But, Mr. Speaker, I suppose that I need not be surprised that all men, more or less, yield to its influence; for, sir, it is said to be a monster which every man dreads, but which no man escapes; and never may we expect to exorcise the demon, until by a change of our Constitution, we restore harmony to the State; then, and not until then, will he cease to be invoked.

I have said, Mr. Speaker, that the resolutions proposed by my honorable friend from Macon, do not improve our condition. That if they are adopted, we shall never have a new county erected. And, sir, is this saying more than I am warranted in saying (judging the future by the past)? What now, sir, prevents their erection? Is the justness of their claims denied? On the contrary, can they be resisted, either upon extent of territory, population or taxation? In proof of it, Mr. Speaker, have we not this Session memorialized you? Have we not shewn a territory as large as some of the States?—Has not this House been told, time after time, that the citizens of some of the Western counties have to travel from 70 to 100 miles to Court? Have we not been told that their population is sufficient, and that they now pay a greater tax than some dozen counties of the East separately? Why then are they denied admission? Why then are equal privileges refused them? It is sir, for a reason, that he that runs may read. It is, sir, because gentlemen well know that if many of them are admitted, that Othello's occupation will have fled—that the sceptre would then depart from Judah; and it is not because (as has been said) that it may fall on a Herod. No, sir, if Judah were assured that instead of Roman Tetrarchs, she were to be governed by rulers of her own choosing, she would still fondly embrace the sceptre of power, merely for the love of power. If then, Mr. Speaker, under the present order of things, while the East possesses the majority, it is next to an impossibility to have a new county laid out—is it not fair to infer, that it will be impossible to get one, when she has only a majority in one branch of the Legislature?—For you will recollect, that by the resolutions submitted, it is proposed to give each county one Senator, and to scale the representation in the House of Commons agreeably to some ratio to be adopted in Convention, based either on federal numbers or on the mixed basis of population and taxation.

It is for these reasons, then, Mr. Speaker, that I am opposed to the resolutions, unless they can be amended as is proposed by the gentleman from Rowan. If amended, they will have my support; for I believe that all power emanates from the people, and that all legislation, to be just, must be based on the principles either of white population and taxation, or free white population including three fifths of all others. Adopt either of these, and I am satisfied. Reject them, and I will always raise my voice against the existing state of things, as unjust, unwise, and anti-republican. I shall feel myself compelled from a sense of duty, to cry aloud and spare not, for fear of offending the East, whom I still consider as brethren, as children of the same family; although reminding them at the same time, that like an unkind elder brother, they are denying to us an equal portion of our father's inheritance. Yes, Sir, they should be reminded that we have equal privileges—that the principle of primogeniture is not recognized in the last will and testament of our father, for it is there expressly laid down, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty. And yet, sir, with this staring them in the face, with our grievances admitted by some of them, do they still refuse to recur to fundamental principles.

This, Mr. Speaker, may be considered plain language, such I wish to use, and such only does the occasion inspire. I have about me no concealments; and should gentlemen take it amiss, let them recollect that the fault is at their own door, remove this and we will then cease to speak of their illiberal exactions. Yes, sir, first restore to us an equal portion, and all unkind feelings will instantly cease. Defer it as has hitherto been done, and in spite of all asseverations to the contrary, we cannot but look upon those who withhold it, as enemies to our political prosperity. Yes, sir, deny it not—this, and this alone, has always created unpleasant feelings, destructive of wholesome legislation and opposed to every thing which tends to ameliorate the condition of the whole. In what light, sir, can you view the subject which will justify the continuance of the present state of things? If you take federal numbers, you have been told in the lucid discourse of the gentleman from Rowan, whose mind analyzes every thing on which it is brought to bear,—you have been told that 28 Western counties, have a population of 104,000 souls in their favor: that they have an aggregate of 377,515, while 36 Eastern counties, have only 273,870. If you add to this land-tax, that then the West pay several thousand dollars more into the Treasury. Upon any, and every view, Justice is with us, yet, sir, that Justice is withheld from us; and, sir, as well might we expect to remove one of the columns which support the dome of this Edifice "by argument, as to expect those in power to surrender up that power." Yes, sir, disguise it not, —come out openly and manly. Call things by their proper names. Say to us, that we know you are entitled from any view which we can take, to an equality of representation, but to be candid with you, we have the power and we are disposed to keep it: This sir, in our sense, would be manly and might ensure our approbation for the candor evinced, but on the contrary, we have been told that we need expect nothing: that our grievances were only imaginary, that we were only scrambling for power. Why is this, sir? It is not because gentlemen think we are actuated from the same motive which prompts them? Hence it is, that they see through a glass darkly.—The medium of prejudice and jealousy which surrounds their vision, I know cannot be dispelled, by any light which I may shed on the occasion. Yes, sir, it is becoming more dense, until ere long, I fear that worse than Egyptian darkness will overtake our State. But, sir, if you view the question as one of power, purely,—and as gentlemen will have it in that light, for argument's sake, take it and let it be so considered; and I would then ask them to say whether power should not always accompany right? If we have the right, in the name of Justice, give us the power. We know and admit, if we get the one, the other follows in its wake; but we deny that the latter is the object. We say that it is illiberal in the extreme to impute a motive of the kind; that it is uncharitable, in a search after motive, to take up one as the governing cause, when the same research could lead you to the correct motive.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that our Constitution needs amendment. First to change the gross inequality of representation. I cannot admit that one man in one section of the State, ought to have double the political weight of another man in a different section. I am opposed to the present principle of county representation, independent of taxation or population. I am opposed to Borough representation, unless that borough have within its precincts a given population. I wish, also, that our Legislatures should sit biennially. Legislation would progress much better, when the legislators met but once in two years. This, sir, would save the State about $40,000 annually, and would afford a better representation. The truth is, sir, that our smartest and most talented men refuse to legislate, the sacrifice would be too great, they have families to support. Let me not be misunderstood. I am, sir, in principle the advocate of frequent election, but not so frequent as we have them. I think that we have too much legislation, a good principle when carried to extremes ceases to be valuable. The time for which a member is chosen should be so long as to enable him to become acquainted with the interests of those he repsesents and the duties of his office, and yet, sir, it should be so short as to secure his fidelity, which will always be done when he is dependent upon their approbation.

I am also in favor of a Convention for the purpose of removing the Seat of Government. I believe and honestly believe, that the true interests of the State require it. I believe that it never was placed here by the wishes of the people of North Carolina. If you want evidence to support this assertion, look at the history of the day, look to the evidence which is afforded in the manuscript journals of 1787, 88 and 89; printed journals I cannot refer you to, for most of these were consumed with our Capitol. From these, sir, you will learn, that the vote which placed the Seat of Government here, was at that day a party vote; that it was the entire vote of the East, with the vote of the seven counties, then in North Carolina, but now in the State of Tennessee. You will find that those counties West of the Allegany, to your astonishment, voted for this to be the Seat of Government, while a majority of the counties of North Carolina proper, were opposed to it. We have heard much, Sir, about bargain; about intrigue. Much sir, about the West and Cape-Fear log-rolling. This, to me, sir, seems to squint a little that way. It is reasonable that those counties, then in this State, now in Tennessee, would have fixed the Seat of Govern-

ment here, 500 miles off, if they had calculated on remaining in the State? No, sir, it is not reasonable, and you accordingly find them immediately thereafter ceded off and erected into a new State. Whether this, Mr. Speaker, was the understanding, I will not pretend to say, but every man is left free to make his own inferences.

We have been asked, Mr. Speaker, and repeatedly asked, nay, sir, we have been challenged to shew any misrule on the part of our brethren of the East. We point you sir, to a refusal to erect new counties, we call your attention to the method of collecting and assessing the land tax up to 1814. Yes, sir, up to that time, the poor and barren sand hills of Richmond, paid into your Treasury, as much as the rich and fertile bottoms of the Roanoke.—Each paid and was taxed by the acre, regardless of quality. Look sir, to the votes of that day, and you will find that this was another offspring of sectional feeling.

But, sir, apart from all this: when a thing is unjust in principle, as is our present representation, we have a right to complain, although no serious inconvenience should immediately ensue, and with the immortal Hampden to exclaim, "that the payment of 20 shillings does not impoverish us, but that less than 20 shillings, yielded to and demanded as a right, (where none such existed,) would make us slaves." Yes, sir, we are in reality nothing but hewers of wood and drawers of water to our Eastern brethren; and the most mortifying reflection of all is, that while they rule us, they will do nothing to better their or our condition. Hence it is, that North Carolina is always in the back ground, and always will be until we arrest this misrule.

In conclusion, sir, I will only ask, is it right in principle—is it republican, for counties to be represented independent of population or taxation? Is it just that a county with a population of 4,000 souls, who do not pay money enough into the treasury to pay their members, much less other contingent charges; I say, is it just that such a county should be entitled to as many representatives on this floor as a county of five times its population? No, sir, it is not. And as long as I have a voice in this House, or in the State of North Carolina, I will cry aloud and spare not.

From the Raleigh Star.

STATE CONVENTION.

We give below the proceedings of this Convention, which assembled in this city on Monday last. It affords us the highest gratification to say that the friends of Gen. Jackson and Judge Barbour, who are determined to be governed by PRINCIPLE, in the selection of their public officers, will find much to cheer and encourage them in the character and proceedings of this body. For, we affirm, without hesitation, that a more respectable body of men, as to talent, weight of character and number, (taking into consideration the very short period allowed for the appointment of delegates, a large number of counties not having received sufficient notice in time to hold meetings for the purpose,) never assembled in this, nor, perhaps, any State in the Union; and that a greater degree of harmony and unanimity, unadulterated patriotism and zealous devotion to the welfare of the people; ardent love of the Union and sincere attachment to the Constitution, the great Magna Charta of our liberties, never characterized the deliberations of any assembly.

The resolutions and address of the Convention will at once silence the unfounded charge that it was got up by "the disaffected Jackson men, with a secret design of benefiting Mr. Calhoun or Messrs. Clay and Sergeant." They will show an unaffected expression of regard for General Jackson, and a fixed purpose to unite in the support of his re-election.—If those who are resolved to vote for Barbour, were in truth "disaffected Jackson men," we should tremble for the General's success in this State, and so would all his real friends; for, the most indubitable evidence that a large majority of the people of N. Carolina will support Judge Barbour, is pouring in upon us daily, from almost every quarter. But, for ourselves, and in behalf of the honest and independent yeomanry of the country, we indignantly repel the groundless and ungenerous charge of hostility to the President and an insidious manœuvre to embarrass the Administration and promote the interests of Mr. Calhoun. Has not Mr. Calhoun openly declared that he would not permit "his name to be brought forward, were the prospect of his election certain?" And is not this fact, of itself, sufficient to nail the calumny to the counter? We have no ulterior objects to accomplish—nothing to conceal, and have, therefore, openly avowed all the reasons that govern us. We are for General Jackson for the Presidency, and wish it distinctly understood that *we will not desert him to favor the pretensions of any man.* We are for Philip P. Barbour, (who was appointed a Judge of the United States' Courts by Gen. Jackson,) because he holds the Constitution sacred, and strenuously contends that the Government ought to follow strictly the course therein prescribed by the venerated sages and patriots of the revolution, by whose blood, treasure and wisdom it was established; nor will we forsake him to give place to any individual who would transcend the limits of the old and well-defined land-marks. We have always admired the answer of one of the wise men of Greece, to the question propounded at the entertainment given by Periander, viz. that "the most perfect popular government is that where the laws are more reverenced, and have more authority than the orator."

Many able and interesting speeches were delivered in the Convention, in which it was solemnly declared that its object was single; that it was not called to serve any *man;* but to oppose, in a constitutional manner, the usurpation of power on the part of the Federal Government; and to nominate, in accordance with this principle, a candidate for the Vice Presidency, who is specially opposed to that subtle and heavy system of taxation, the tariff, as well as every species of encroachment on the rights of the people. Notes were taken of these speeches, and we expect they will be published.

Several letters were received by the Convention from different parts of the State, stating that the people had not had time to meet and appoint delegates, but that Barbour was their choice and they would support him. We have, also, in addition received information from various quarters of the same import. The prospects of Judge Barbour are brightening every day, and we cherish the most sanguine hopes of success. We, therefore, take the liberty of saying to his friends in North Carolina and all over the Union, be active, be vigilant and let your course be ONWARD.

It will be observed that the Convention did not assume the responsibility of nominating candidates for Electors in any district except those which were either partially or wholly represented; and that they have recommended to the counties in the several unrepresented districts to hold public meetings as early as practicable, and make a selection of suitable persons for Electors, and announce their names to the Central Jackson and Barbour Committee in this city, by whom the Ticket will be published as soon as completed. It is important that this duty be attended to without delay, and we have no doubt the people will be prompt in the execution of it.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates, assembled for the purpose of making a nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, began and held, pursuant to previous notice, at the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of June, 1832,—The meeting was called to order by Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover, and the Convention organized by the appointment of the following officers:

James Iredell, of Raleigh, President.
Willis Alston, of Halifax,
Edward B. Dudley, of N. Hanover, } V. Pres'ts.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort,
Charles Manly, of Wake,
Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford, } Secretaries.
Warren Winslow, of Cumberland,

On motion of Willis Alston, the names of the counties represented were called over, when the following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Bertie—James G. Mhoon
Beaufort—William A. Blount
Chowan—James Iredell
Cumberland—Alexander McNeill, Edward J. Hale, Warren Winslow
Edgecomb—Joseph R. Lloyd
Granville—Robert B. Gilliam, Spencer O'Brien, L. G. Watson, Lunsford A. Paschal
Halifax—Willis Alston, Elisha H. Eure, Mason L. Wiggins
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner
Hyde—Benjamin Sanderson
Lenoir—Isaac Croom
Martin—Joseph J. Williams
New Hanover—Edward B. Dudley
Northampton—Roderick B. Gary, Harod Faison
Orange—Hugh Waddell, Walker Anderson
Pasquotank—John B. Muse
Perquimons—Jesse Wilson
Warren—John H. Green, Richard Davison, Solomon G. Ward, Nathaniel T. Green
Wake—Theophilus Hunter, James Iredell, Chas. Manly, Johnson Busbee, William R. Hinton, Geo. W. Haywood, Alexander J. Lawrence

Mr. Blount presented to the Convention the following communication from John C. Gorham, a Delegate from the county of Pitt; which was read, and ordered to be entered on the journal.

Greenville, 15th June, 1832.

President of the Convention.

DEAR SIR,—I regret that the extreme ill health of my family has prevented my attending your meeting, and request (if it is consistent with the rules by which you may be regulated) that my vote be recorded for Philip Pendleton Barbour, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States; a man whose politics, talents and integrity seem particularly to prepare him for the duties of so responsible a situation. In short, the hopes of the *South* rest upon him, and the finger of Providence points to him as the individual destined to save our distracted country from anarchy and ruin.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JOHN C. GORHAM.

On motion of Walker Anderson, of Orange, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft and report resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Convention upon the nominations of individuals to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And, on motion of Joseph R. Lloyd, of Edgecomb, it was ordered that the President form an additional member of that Committee. Whereupon the following persons were appointed:

Walker Anderson, of Orange
Richard Davison, of Warren
William A. Blount, of Beaufort
Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover
Isaac Croom, of Lenoir
Mr. President Iredell

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the committee appointed to draft resolutions were ordered to prepare and report to the Convention an address to the citizens of North Carolina; and, upon motion, the following gentlemen were added to that committee:

Jos. R. Lloyd, of Edgecombe,
Spencer O'Brien, of Granville,
Willis Alston, of Halifax,
Edw. J. Hale, of Cumberland.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned to to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 19, 1832.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The following additional Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Lewis Thompson, of Bertie,
Jos. S. Jones, of Warren,
Wm. D. Amis, of Northampton.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Believing that the great political crisis at which we have arrived, renders it expedient that the citizens of N. Carolina should proclaim to the world the principles upon which they feel themselves called to act; and, confiding in the universal expression of their sentiments, which has been made in every section of the State, your committee recommend to the adoption of this Convention, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That grateful for the eminent services General ANDREW JACKSON has rendered to his country; believing that his political principles coincide more nearly with the principles of this State than those of any other candidate we could select; and continuing to repose that confidence in his integrity, purity of purpose and patriotic sentiments which we have heretofore manifested, we recommend him to the people of this State to be supported at the next election for the office of President.

Resolved, That this Convention regards the present Tariff as destructive of the interests of their constituents, subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and odious for the inequality of the burdens which it imposes on the planting States of our country.

Resolved, That we consider this fundamental question as the prominent test to guide us in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

That we are persuaded, from sufficient evidence, that Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Van Buren, who have been nominated by their respective friends for the office of Vice President, are all decidedly in favor of continuing the odious system of taxation under which we are suffering, and the Southern States cannot expect from them any thing but uniform and energetic attempts to fix it upon us forever as the settled policy of this country:

Resolved, That we regard all constitutional efforts, to avert so ruinous an issue, as a sacred duty we owe to ourselves, to our country, and to our posterity.

Resolved, That, in conformity with these sentiments, and confiding in the uniform and efficient support which the principles we advocate have received from PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, of Virginia, and in the general integrity and ability of his personal and political character, we nominate and recommend him to the support of the freemen of N. Carolina for the next Vice President.

And the question being taken on these resolutions separately, the same were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Alston, one of the Vice Presidents, having taken the Chair, Mr. Iredell, from the same committee, reported an address to the citizens of N. Carolina, which being read, the same was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blount,

Resolved, That the following persons compose a Central Corresponding Committee: Wm. Polk, Th. Hunter, Jas. Iredell, Ch. Manly, Geo. W. Haywood, Alex. J. Lawrence, Johnston Busbee, Allen Rogers, jr., Thos. J. Lemay, Wm. R. Hinton, Durrell Rogers, Wm. R. Pool, Robert Cannon, John Bell.

On motion of Mr. M'Neill,

Resolved, That the Electoral Districts be called over by the Secretary, and that the Delegates from each district which is represented in Convention name the individual agreed upon for Elector for their district.

Whereupon the following persons were named and approved:

7th district Archibald McBryde, of Moore
9 " William R. Hinton, of Wake
10 " Willis Alston, of Halifax
11 " Geo. B. Outlaw, of Bertie,
12 " Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan
13 " James W. Clark, of Edgecomb
14 " Isaac Croom, of Lenoir
15 " John Owen, of Bladen.

Mr. Lloyd introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, owing to the shortness of the notice for the meeting of this Convention, many of the counties are not represented:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Electoral Districts not represented to have meetings for the purpose of nominating Electors pledged to the support of ANDREW JACKSON as President, and PHILLIP P. BARBOUR as Vice President; and that the Central Corresponding Committee be requested to correspond with such counties, and to give such aid as may be deemed necessary in completing the Electoral Ticket.

Resolved further, That said committee be requested to publish in all the papers of this city the ticket of Electors, as soon as the same may be completed; and said committee have power to fill vacancies on said ticket that may occur by death or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Croom,

Resolved, That the Central Committee be instructed to correspond with the several gentlemen recommended to this Convention, and such as may be hereafter reported to them, as Electors, to ascertain if they will pledge themselves to vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and Phillip P. Barbour as Vice President; and if any one or more of them refuse to do so, that said committee have authority to substitute the name or names of such other person or persons as they may deem proper.

The Convention then adjourned to four o'clock.

Tuesday afternoon, June 19, 1832.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Croom,

Resolved, That the Central Committee have 5,000 copies of the proceedings and address of this Convention published and distributed among the counties.

The President presented to the Convention the proceedings and address of the Convention held at Charlottesville, in Virginia, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency; which was read, and upon motion of Mr. Lloyd,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the President and members of the Virginia Charlottesville Convention for their politeness in forwarding a copy of their proceedings; and that a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded in return to the President and Vice President thereof.

Resolved further, That copies of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to Gen. Andrew Jackson and to Phillip P. Barbour, of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Hale,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to his Excellency Governor Stokes, for the use of the Hall of the Government House during the sitting of this Convention.

On motion of Edward B. Dudley,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President for the dignity and ability with which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Willis Alston,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Secretaries for their services during the session thereof.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien,

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. President Iredell having returned his thanks, on motion of Mr. McNeill, the Contion adjourned.

JAMES IREDELL, Chr.

CHARLES MANLEY, KENNETH RAYNER, WARREN WINSLOW, } Secretaries.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.

The Charlottesville Advocate of Friday, states that the Convention met in the Episcopal Church on Tuesday the 12th, and adjourned on Thursday. It was but thinly attended.

They adopted resolutions; 1st. Unanimously recommending Andrew Jackson for President; 2d. Unanimously recommending P. P. Barbour as Vice President—3d. Recommending the Electors nominated by the Legislative Caucus, to the People of Virginia—4th, Recommending to the "People of Virginia, who are now favorable to the election of P. P. Barbour as Vice President of the United States, to endorse his name on the ticket or ballot prescribed by the electoral law of the last session of the Legislature, as an instruction to the Electors aforesaid." They determined also to appoint a Central standing Committee—and they adopted an Address to the People of Virginia. The Committee and the Address are not yet published in the Charlottesville Advocate.—*Richmond Compiler.*

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"We know not what some of Mr. Van Buren's friends at Albany say; but *this* we do know, that many of the friends of the Administration in Virginia will not support him as Vice President. We certainly shall not."

FROM THE MAINE EVENING JOURNAL.

About a year ago we selected and laid aside the above paragraph, confident at the time that Mr. Ritchie would break his pledge. We had seen him deprecate Gen. Jackson's election as "a curse to his country," and then support him. We knew he would do the like with Martin Van Buren.

Gunpowder.—The following are alarming facts. Messrs. Hays, Merritt, and Sparks, deputed by the Alderman and Assistant of the 6th Ward, to inspect houses and distribute chloride of lime, report that in 31 Cross street, a house containing 16 rooms, there were found 92 inhabitants—*no boarders*—at present. In two adjoining houses opposite, one contained 55 and the other 45 persons, houses of five rooms each. In the lot of the last house there were found 3 cows, 8 horses, from 50 to 100 hogs, and in the yard of the other there were 50 hogs. Here is a magazine of gunpowder. One spark of cholera and the whole will be blown up. Why not provide quarters and clear out the whole of these premises which are not more than 100 yards from Broadway?

N. Y. Enquirer.

CHOLERA IN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Extras from the offices of the Albany daily papers, communicate the intelligence that the Cholera had made its appearance in Quebec and Montreal. The Extra of the Albany Argus gives the following extract of a letter from Messrs. Gates and Co., dated Montreal, June 11: "We refer to ours of the 9th instant, and regret to say that the unknown disease alluded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant passengers, on board the Carricks, from Dublin, proves to be Cholera, and the disease is now officially ascertained as existing in Quebec, where 15 cases were reported on the 9th instant, and several deaths. And we further regret to say, that there is little doubt but two or three deaths in this place, yesterday and to-day, were decided cases of Cholera."

MONTREAL, June 13.

We refer you to ours of the 9th, 11th, and 12th, instant, and have now the unpleasant and painful duty to say, that our former letters, alluded to, were not overcharged with alarm respecting that dreadful scourge, the Cholera.

The number of cases in Quebec in the three days, (9th, 10th, and part of the 11th,) and the mortality, were frightful in the extreme.

We have a number of letters on which we can depend, and they nearly all agree in the fact, that, comparatively speaking, none get well, and death follows close to attack. We send you a Quebec Gazette of the 11th.

Here also (Montreal) the cases are numerous for the last two days, and deaths are almost as numerous as cases. The attacks and mortality are, so far, generally among the lower orders of society, and the intemperate.

In addition to the above, we have seen a gentleman, who left Montreal on Wednesday, (13th,) and arrived at Whitehall in the Phœnix, the latest steamboat, who fully confirms the above account; and adds, that down to that day, at least fifty cases had occurred at Montreal, NEARLY ALL OF WHICH WERE FATAL.

Great alarm prevailed every where; though the cases were nearly all confined to emigrants.

New York, June 18.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM CANADA.—We have before us the Albany Argus, Extra, dated yesterday (Sunday,) 3 P. M. It contains several letters from the infected country, and statements of one or two individuals, who have recently left Montreal and Quebec; but gives nothing so direct as the following, from the Daily Advertiser of this morning:

In anticipation of the Mail—Sunday Evening, 11 *o'clock.*—We have just conversed with an intelligent acquaintance, who arrived this morning in the steamboat, having left Montreal on Friday morning the 15th, which is two days later than our accounts published in this day's paper. He has given us a very detailed account of the state of things up to the time of his leaving. He states that Montreal was in the greatest possible state of alarm. The number of emigrants then on the wharves was unusually large, and many of them entirely destitute. The steamboat John Bull, which came up from Quebec on Wednesday, with about 500 emigrants, had five or six deaths of Cholera on the passage up. The Saint Lawrence, and Lady of the Lake, steamboats, which arrived on Thursday night, had each about 500 emigrants, and five or six deaths on board of each.

The crews of some of the boats, had refused to go on board, to return to Quebec. At Montreal, the Board of Health had made no reports, but they would. On Thursday, it was estimated that there were from 75 to 100 deaths by Cholera. In Montreal the disease was spreading in all parts of the city, but prevailed mostly along the wharves, and in the Fauxbourgs; was entirely confined to Emigrants and poor Canadians. There had not been a case among the respectable inhabitants. Mr. Vigen, a lawyer, and brother to G. B. Vigen, one of the council, had died, he was from Quebec, but the cause of his death was a subject of dispute. The respectable inhabitants were leaving the place; families were retiring to the country; poor and friendless emigrants arriving by thousands, were in the most deplorable condition, without means and without shelter, and but few willing to assist them; they were suffering much. Business was in a general measure suspended, and there was some expectation that the Banks would close.

At La Prairie, 9 miles above Montreal, there had been about 14 deaths, all among emigrants. At St. John's, 14 miles from there, it is said that 1 or 2 emigrants had died; but this was disputed. The steamboat in which he took passage at St. John's, had about 50 emigrants on board. She was visited by the authorities at Platsburgh and at Burlington, and no emigrants suffered to land. At White Hall the boat remained about a mile from the town. The authorities, after much detention, suffered the cabin passengers to land, but ordered the emigrants to return to Canada. The greatest possible vigilance is observed at White Hall, and not an emigrant is suffered to land, but are all sent back to Canada. It is proclaimed through the whole line, that no emigrant will be suffered to arrive from Canada, and the boats have determined not to bring any more.

From Capt. Lathrop, dated on board Steamboat Phœnix, Lake Champlain, June 15, *(Friday.)*

A Mr. Larned, of Troy, died on board my boat this day, about 11 o'clock, while lying at Whitehall, and I succeeded in burying him at half past 12, on the island north of the dock, without the assistance of any person from the town, save Dr. Wright, who was truly attentive, and acted the part of a philanthropist; had he declined giving assistance, as others did, I must alone have been physician, nurse, and sexton. A council of magistrates at Whitehall pronounced the case to be Asiatic Cholera, in its most alarming aspect. The streets were consequently deserted, and many of the passengers destined to the Canadas, returned in the packets.

New York, June 20—12 M.

Extract of a private letter dated Plattsburg, June 17

The Cholera is with us beyond a doubt—even at our very door. Two died yesterday a few steps beyond us, and there are three new cases to-day. Those who died were only ill between 5 and 6 hours. Plattsburg is in a dreadful state of commotion and every body who can are making preparations to quit the village.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter to the Mayor, dated Mechanicville, Monday, June 18, 5 *o'clock, P. M.*

I was called to visit a man taken ill at a small store house on the Canal. Found him without pulse—coldness of surface, particularly of the extremities; livid color of the skin; blueness of the nails; cramp in the legs; the appearance of dirty water raised, but no vomiting; oppressed breathings; violent pain; pericardia; profuse cold sweat. 6 o'clock—Symptoms the same with the exception of the breathings, which is not oppressed. In haste, yours,

WILLIAM TIBBITS.

P. S.—The man left Montreal last Monday.

MONTREAL.—The following extract of a letter, dated Whitehall, June 18, is from a highly respectable source, and the facts stated may be relied on:

"A letter has just been received from Mess. Gates & Co. which states that on the 14th there were one *hundred and four deaths* in Montreal. On the 15th there were not near as many cases. It is an alarming time here. There has been one case on board steamboat Phoenix; one just out of the village; one came up on board the Franklin, on Saturday, but was not permitted to land here, but went down to Cold Spring, where all the passengers were landed. There was one death soon after landing, and another is no doubt dead before this time. There have been several cases in Plattsburgh, also in Champlain."

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—You will pardon me for troubling you to insert a few remarks in your useful paper upon the subject of "Nullification."

It is not my purpose to solicit a controversy, neither do I attempt to bias the understanding, or to enlist the feelings and prejudices of any individual, inasmuch as I am deeply sensible that there are many, very many, worthy persons who cannot for a moment dwell upon the purport of my remarks without the most sensitive repugnance. But permit me in the meantime to say, that a subject which has excited so much party spirit, distracted the councils of our nation, and is every day threatening more and more to drive us into rebellion and bloodshed, deserves at least a temperate and dispassionate consideration. In the memorable and able report made by Mr. Madison on the Virginia resolutions, you will find that it was not the disposition of that illustrious character, to trifle with a subject of such intense magnitude, and only give to the public a superficial view of the matter, but he takes up the resolutions, culls out, divides, and subdivides, specifically and distinctly, every idea contained in them, weighs the arguments for and against, expounds the letter and plain meaning of the constitution, so as to leave no doubt on the mind of any rational or unprejudiced man, but congress did transcend the limit of its powers, particularly in the "Alien and Sedition Acts," and as such pronounced them utterly unconstitutional and arbitrary in their nature.

The President by virtue of those acts, was clothed with sovereign power to judge and prejudge, banish and punish his enemies by mere suspicion—He had the entire cognizance of certain crimes, who (in the language of Jefferson) "might himself be the accuser, counsel, judge and jury; his suspicions the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction."

Here commenced "the reign of terror," when the terms federalism and republicanism became the dogma and political theme of parties—the former defending and contending for this ungodly encroachment of power, while the latter were remonstrating, protesting, appealing and proclaiming to the people, both in their sovereign and Legislative capacity, to arise from slumbering ignorance, to throw off their shackles of confidence and hold fast to that purity of principle which first achieved their glory and independence:—the immortal Jefferson stood firm at their head opposing the political tornado, and finally saved his country from anarchy and unlimited power. In those resolutions we find the origin, meaning and application of the term NULLIFICATION, from which permit me to take the following quotations—"That the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism, since the discretion of those who administer the Government and not the constitution would be the measure of their powers"—"That the several States who formed that instrument being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infractions, and that a NULLIFICATION *by those Sovereignties* of all unauthorized acts done under the color of that instrument is the rightful remedy."

Permit me to ask your readers to make a retrospective comparison betwixt the occasion of those resolutions, and this our day, and say if at that time, our republic was not treading the broad road to monarchy, and at this time, the broad road to despotism,—for who is it now that scarcely dares to speak ill of a President, or to complain of constitutional rights and liberties in opposition to the will of a corrupt majority thirsting for the "spoils of victory," when already a system of unparalleled proscription and reproach is made a measure of national glory, without showing to the public any shadow of pretext for merited or unmerited removal from office. All inquiries crushed at the threshhold of power into silence, bullies and madmen made coadjutors, members of congress threatened with assaults and assassination, and more horrible to think, that it meets the coloring of executive sanction and qualified by the official remarks, "virtuous republican principles and feelings."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, in my opinion, the pure patriot and unwavering politician, has been denounced by party intrigue for his virtuous republican principles, because he never could give countenance to the foul and wicked machinations of the brain in order to satiate ambitious motives and bring his fellow citizens under the controlling power of popular favor, and finally sink them into a state of mean dependence. The constitution in purity and virtue is his polar star, and independence his political creed. He too well knows, "that a free Government is founded in jealousy and not in confidence, which prescribes limited institutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power," and "that our constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which and no further our confidence may go."

If the States silently acquiesce in usurpations and infractions of the federal compact in one case, why not in another, and make the discretion of those who govern, our guide, and give up all our vaunted claims to state sovereignty, hang our harps upon the willows, and console ourselves to float down the tide of despotic sway. The fact is too plain to be denied, that there are many, very many, of our best citizens, who have no ambitious motive for better information, believe that a majority must constitutionally govern the minority, whether corrupt or virtuous, ignorant or otherwise, because they know not neither do they understand the political system of plunder which is carried on under the pretext of promoting the general welfare: but let the people pause, let them inquire, let them be made acquainted with their constitutional rights and liberties, and they will at once understand that every act which distracts the general peace and harmony of the country, whether it be real or ideal, is in itself, as unconstitutional, as it is unjust, unequal and oppressive. If we refer to the Tariff, we may at once see the quivering shaft of unlimited power placed in the vitals of the South, while it crowns the North with downy wreaths and glittering laurels! We have long remonstrated against this power, yet its iron grasp clings faster and faster upon us, until we are heard to groan in emphasis not to be mistaken—"Union if we can, disunion if we must."

Are we to ask the judiciary department, who are but men, to dictate to a sovereign people in a political matter arising upon the constitution, as to the extent of State Sovereignty, when that same instrument has limited the extent of their power to go no further than, "to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made under its authority?" Now let the judiciary meddle with that instrument, an instrument defining and restricting political powers, and say, if there be not a consolidation of political and judiciary powers, a consolidation which would soon drive the States into an absolute monarchy.

There are many of the old federal principles now extant, which contend, that the States are wholly subordinate and dependent on the federal Compact, that they are its creatures, but what can be more [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1832.

Our Rail Road.—We rejoice to learn, that in accordance with the application of the citizens of Wilmington and Fayetteville, Gov. Stokes has directed the Engineer, Mr. Rawle, to repair to this place, for the purpose of commencing the survey of the route for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road. Messrs. Hage and Schlater, Assistant Engineers, are now here, waiting Mr. Rawle's arrival.

We had the pleasure on Wednesday last, of hearing Mr. Gaston's Oration before the Societies at our University; on which occasion, a larger concourse of visiters was present than has ever before been known on any occasion. To say that we were gratified, would but feebly express the emotions with which we listened to this most gifted son of North Carolina. High as the expectations of the public had been raised, they were more than realized; and for an hour and a quarter, the perfect silence in which he was listened to, was only interrupted by the applause extorted by his eloquent and patriotic sentiments. As the Philanthropic Society, (by whose appointment it was delivered) has ordered five thousand copies of the Oration to be printed, and as we mean to publish it as soon as we can lay our hands on a copy, we shall not attempt any outline of it further than to say, that in connection with the judicious advice which his own age, *experience*, and eminence, so well qualified him to offer to the young gentlemen of the Institution, as to the formation of their characters and habits, the Orator took occasion to advert to the station among the politicians and statesmen of the country, which they would soon be called upon to fill, and to impress upon them the value of *the Union*, and the dangers of all expedients against its integrity. This part of the Oration was enthusiastically applauded; and if we mistake not, is calculated to exercise an influence on public opinion very much needed at this particular time, when we cannot shut our eyes to the rapid strides that the doctrine of Nullification is making in our own State.

We hope that no time will be lost in satisfying the public anxiety to be possessed of the Oration.

Unavoidable engagements prevented our being present at any of the other interesting exercises of the late Commencement. Among these were addresses before the Institute of Education, by Alfred Moore, Esq., Professor Hooper, and H. S. Ellenwood, Esq. These will be published, and we hope to present them to our readers.

We understand that the whole number of Students at the close of the session, was 107. The number graduated we believe was 22, and it is said that there are already an equal number of applicants for admission to the Freshman Class of the next session. The prospects of the Institution are believed to be improving, and cannot but be bettered by the interest exhibited during the late Commencement by many of the most eminent men in the State.

Major John A. Cameron, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, and recently appointed Judge of Florida, arrived at his residence in this town on Friday last, from Vera Cruz.

The proceedings of the late State Convention will be found in this paper, as copied from the Raleigh Star. Other engagements, and a necessary absence during the past week, prevent our offering, at present, such remarks as the occasion suggests.

We expect to insert the Address to the People of North Carolina in our next paper.

The Cholera.—Our readers will perceive that this dreadful scourge has at last reached America, and is prevailing to an alarming extent at the distance of only about 24 hours travel from the city of New York. Every precaution has been adopted, if possible to prevent its extension to that city. The City Authorities have for that purpose appropriated $25,000. But it can hardly be hoped or expected that these efforts will be successful. Mechanicville, where one of the cases occurred, is only twenty miles from Albany.—The disease has heretofore defied all precautions, and disappointed all expectations. The New York papers are filled with preventives and cures. The principal preventives appear to be temperance in eating and drinking, warm clothing, cleanliness, calmness and courage. Unripe fruits, undressed vegetables, and especially cucumbers, are strongly forbidden, as predisposing to the disease. The use of what is admitted to be wholesome food only should be permitted. It would be well for people to act upon these suggestions now, for it is very possible that the disease will soon travel over the whole country; and at all events they are such as can do them no harm, to say the least. It will be time enough to publish prescriptions hereafter.

After all, it may not extend materially in this country. England and France are instances to show that even in a densely populated country, it may prevail in a few places only, without extending through the country. It seems, however, to be governed by no fixed laws.

Our readers must not consider us as at all favoring the views of our Nullifying Correspondent. He is admitted into our columns for the same reason that others are who temperately discuss matters of general concern.

The foreign accounts in to-day's paper justify a hope that the fearful consequences of the excitement in England, may, *for the present*, be averted.

U. S. Bank Stock in New York, $127¼.

In a late debate on the Tariff, Mr. Clayton of Georgia said that "he was the owner of the only cotton factory in Georgia, and had *doubled a capital of* 80,000 *dollars in two years.*"

The following letter has been received from the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, in reply to the letter enclosing the resolutions adopted by the citizens of this County and Town in favor of the U. S. Bank. We solicited a copy for publication, as well for the purpose of laying the response itself before those who had a right to know how their memorial was received by their Representative, as for the purpose of inducing citizens of other counties undoubtedly favorable to the Bank, to unite in giving those instructions which, as a good Republican, Mr. Bethune declares his readiness to obey. It may yet be in time to forward such instructions, and where no assemblage of the people can take place, gentlemen of intelligence who have an opportunity of knowing public sentiment, should volunteer their opinions in regard to that sentiment. We consider it beyond a doubt that a very large majority of the citizens of the District are in favor of the Bank. The following is so much of the letter as relates to the Bank:

"*Washington City, D. C. 16th June*, 1832.

"SIR—I confess that the receipt of the resolutions entered into by the citizens of Cumberland county, in reference to rechartering the U. S. Bank, has placed me rather in an awkward situation.

"I am not ignorant of the importance of that Institution, not only to the commerce of Fayetteville, but to the whole State, now that the local Banks are about winding up; and when I left Carolina for this place, I had no other thought, should that question be agitated, than to vote either for the renewal of the present charter, or for a scheme which would go to create two or three Banks, each separate from, and independent of the other—A plan, I am free to confess, which has my decided preference,—to go into operation at, or shortly before the expiration of the present charter. But I was not long here, when I became convinced that this is not the proper time to attempt to settle a question of such magnitude and importance to this whole Union. And I cannot but be surprised, that the ever vigilant sagacity of the community has not discovered the following facts, which, if discovered, must have brought them to the same conclusion:—That the present charter will not expire until the end of four years to come; that it is not indispensable to renew it so long before its expiration; that the managers of said Institution may have resorted to some objectionable means to pave the way for its renewal; that its advocates have done all they could to suppress investigation; that one half the alleged abuses have not, nor could not be inquired into, in time to act upon that question at this Session; and last, but by no means least; that it has been seized on at this particular time for political effect. Nothing, in my humble opinion, can more directly tend to render that Institution obnoxious to the feelings and resentment of every true-hearted Republican, than that attempts should be made to cause the fearful influences of that all-powerful machine to mingle with, and control the politics of this country. We know it can control the value of our property—enhance or depress it at its pleasure; but that is not to be compared with our liberties and independence.

"These considerations, connected with the fact that I had no opportunity of knowing what the feelings and wishes of a majority of my constituents are, in reference to that question, determined me at an early stage of the Session, to vote against every attempt which might be made during the present Session to force a decision of that question at this time. I have so far, acted up to that determination: and I dislike nothing more than inconsistency. Say and act with a view to one object to-day, and another to-morrow. To such conduct I have an utter aversion. I would at any time, rather relinquish what little pretensions I may have to popularity, than act so inconsistently. But if a majority of the Counties which sent me here, should follow up the example set by Cumberland, I shall be compelled to forego my determination. I hold the old maxim, "The representative should obey the will of his constituents" in all things where there are no constitutional inhibitions, to be correct. Future consequences, however, may prove that the avowed advocates for its renewal at this session, are not pursuing the best course to secure its stability."

Without entering into any argument of the premises assumed by Mr. Bethune, we cannot omit reminding the reader, that the subject of the renewal has been urged upon Congress by the President as worthy of their consideration, for the past three sessions, and it therefore comes with rather a bad grace from a supporter of the present Executive, to say that the subject is brought forward too early, and for political effect, too. If it was not too early three years ago, surely it cannot be too early now. But apart from that consideration, the business of such an immense institution should be wound up with great care and deliberation, else it will bring ruin upon the country. Let the citizens reflect how long our Banks have been winding up, and how gradually the Legislature required that it should be done, and then let them say whether such an institution as the U. S. Bank should be wound up in three years. If we are to lose the Bank, let it be with as little distress as possible.

As to Mr. Bethune's other objections, we do not think the public will sustain his opinion that the advocates of the Bank have done all they could to suppress investigation. In fact it was by the votes of the advocates of the Bank that the resolution for investigation was passed, and the known fact that they compose a majority of the House is sufficient to show that it could not have passed without their votes.

The surmise in regard to the means used by the Bank to secure a re-charter—is only a surmise.

The Convention Question.—Wm. H. Haywood, Jun. Esq. the able representative of Wake County in the last House of Commons, has declared himself in favor of a limited Convention, for the purpose of equalizing the representation. He says, "I am constrained to believe, that the constitutional mode of representation in North Carolina is *unequal;* and since a large majority of the freemen of the State are dissatisfied, and ask a change, the refusal to allow it, in a peaceable and constitutional way, is, as I humbly believe, *unjust.* This conviction in my own mind is the more firmly fixed, because it is one which has forced itself upon me against former prejudices—against my pride, my ambition and my probable interests." He gives this opinion as the reason for his declining to be a candidate for re-election. We regret the want of room to publish the Circular entire.

A noble public spirit seems to animate Virginia. On closing the books of the James River and Kanawha Company, in Richmond, a few days ago, it was found that 10,024 shares, amounting to $1,002,400 had been subscribed. $162,700 had been subscribed at five other places.

A correspondent requests us to mention the States in which Rail Roads have been undertaken. We have not the means of making a perfect list, but can enumerate the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. We have very little doubt, however, that at least half of the remaining States have Rail Roads either completed or commenced.

Congress.—The House of Representatives has been earnestly engaged on the Tariff Bill, sitting each day from eight to eleven hours, except on Tuesday, when the death, by drowning, of the Hon. C. C. Johnston of Va., caused the loss of that day in attending his funeral. The bill has been gotten through with in Committee of the Whole, with a vast number of amendments, of the nature of which we are not informed, and is now before the House. It will probably very soon be disposed of.

The Committee on Public Lands, has made a report of the facts in the alleged case of a fraud attempted on the government by Major Eaton, late Secretary of War, and Wm. B. Lewis, now 2d Auditor of the Treasury, by purchasing a reservation of 10,000 acres of Indian Lands. The attempted fraud is fully established by the report.

In the Senate, a good deal of time has been spent in secret session, said to be on the subject of the Maine boundary. The question of the Public Lands is before that body, and Mr. Clay has made a four hours' speech on it.

A desperate attempt has been made in several quarters lately, to prove that Mr. Van Buren was not in favor of the Tariff of 1828, but that he was instructed by the Legislature to vote for it. We have not the documents at hand to show the facts in relation to this matter, but will endeavor to possess ourself of them. Our impression is, and it has been confirmed by the debates in the State Convention, that Mr. Van Buren was instructed to vote for the Tariff agreed upon by the celebrated Harrisburg Convention; and that the bill for which he voted in the Senate, went far beyond the Harrisburg Convention in those features most oppressive and objectionable to the South. Consequently that he *exceeded* his instructions, when a very fair opportunity was afforded him, if he was really opposed to the Tariff, of justifying a vote against it by the plea that it did go beyond his instructions. We have lately seen an extract from a speech of his at Albany, in which he declares himself in favor of the Tariff; and, as if he feared that the Tariff people there might doubt his assurance, he informs them that he has $20,000 invested in sheep, and *therefore* is of course in favor of protection. This we shall also hunt up and publish, to show how little he *needed* instructions, to induce him to support the Tariff of 1828.

The North Carolina Journal is altogether mistaken in supposing that we admitted that a majority of the Barbour meeting in this town was composed of gentlemen "opposed to Gen. Jackson." We had expressly denied that such was the fact. As to furnishing the Editors of the Journal with the names of those who attended the meeting, we beg to be excused.—We have more profitable business to attend to. We don't know what the "worthy Clay gentlemen," whom the Editors of the Journal say have been converted to the "good faith of Jacksonism," may think of their remarks about political consistency; but for our own part, before we could admit their right to question our consistency, we should require them to come into Court with clean hands themselves. We should ask them how long it is since one of themselves was opposed to Jackson?

Supreme Court.—The following young gentlemen have received Licences to practice Law, since the commencement of the present term.

In the Superior Courts, *Michael Hoke*, of Lincoln County, and *Wm. W. Cherry*, of Bertie County.

In the County Courts, *M. W. Reinhardt*, of Lincoln County; *Rawley Galloway*, of Rockingham County; and *Wm. M. B. Arendell*, of Franklin County.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Cincinnati Gazette gives a list of *twenty Post Masters* appointed on the central and district committees of the supporters of the President in the State of Ohio. The Editor asks, "Does not this look a little like bringing the patronage of the Federal Government to bear on the freedom of elections?" To which the National Intelligencer responds, "It looks very like an economical determination to save "the party" the expense of *postage* during the canvass."

We learn from the St. Louis Times of the 9th inst., that no intelligence of general interest, had been received from the seat of the Indian War. Gen. Atkinson was still stationed at the Illinois Rapids, with some 300 militia; the regular forces were 'fortifying themselves at Dixon's.' It was believed, that in a week more 3,000 "citizen soldiers" would be in the field and ready for action.—The two young ladies taken prisoners at the massacre on Indian creek, had been ransomed, at $2,000, and restored to their friends. *Nat. Int.*

Cherokee Gold District.—The Cherokee Phœnix (a paper published in the Cherokee Nation) speaking of their territory, says—"The value of the Cherokee Nation can hardly be set down in figures. It is worth more than one hundred million of dollars. Let us estimate.—From Frogtown, near the source of the Chestatee, commences the Gold Region, and is termed the limits of Georgia.—From this point almost one hundred miles on a straight line South, or towards the Western corner of Carroll County, is one continued bed of Gold, one pit after another, with intermediate strips of land where Gold is also found. The width of this region is not yet known, but at the Southern part it is something like thirty miles broad. Millions of dollars worth of Gold have been taken here by thousands of intruders. There are also mines on the Tennessee and N. Carolina side of the Nation, where hundreds of Cherokees are engaged unmolested in their mining operations."—*Ral. Reg.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. H. A. Rowland, Mr. EUGENE B. DRAKE, to Miss CATHARINE J., eldest daughter of the late William Warden, Esq.

DIED,

In this County, on the 18th inst. Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, a native of Scotland, aged 88 years, for 65 of which he had been an Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

At Mount Vernon, on Thursday the 14th instant, of a protracted pulmonary complaint, JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, Esq., in the 44th year of his age. This estimable gentleman was the eldest surviving child of Corbin Washington, Esq., who was nephew to General Washington, and a brother of the late venerated Judge Washington. He was proprietor of the Mount Vernon Estate.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 8¾. Corn 60 a 62. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

HAY MOUNT SCHOOL,
Male Department.

THE Subscriber wishes to notice the following particulars respecting this Institution. After the close of the other daily exercises, about an hour and a half are spent in teaching Vocal Music to those Scholars who desire it, and to other children and youth of both sexes. Instruction in the rules of musical notation is given by familiar lectures in such a manner that none can fail of understanding, and being able to apply them, if they are willing to devote to the subject a due share of attention. Young persons who wish to become acquainted with this interesting science, may now have a favorable opportunity, if they apply soon.

The rates of tuition in this School are as follows:—Reading $2 50 cents per term; Writing $3; English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, $3 50. All other branches, except Vocal Music, $4. Vocal Music alone $1 25, or that in addition to the charge made for such other studies as the pupil may attend to. A regular term will commence on the 9th of July, and contain 12 weeks. No Scholars will hereafter be received into the School only for a whole term.

The subscriber would also give information that he has for sale the following books: New York Primer, American First Class Book, Child's Book on the Soul, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, and Sequel, Willard's and Woodbridge's Geographies, Jones's Nat. Philosophy, Christian Lyre, Pollok's Course of Time, Copy Books, &c.

JASIEL H. PERRY.

June 25. 86-1w 99

$40 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on Monday evening, the 11th instant, near the Store of Messrs. Brower & Troy, in Randolph County, a dark bay *HORSE*, seven or eight years old, about 14¼ hands high, with a small star in his forehead, his right hind foot white, and a small white speck under the sight of his left eye, trots and racks well, and was in good order.—It is believed that the horse was taken by a man by the name of ILEY, (a Tailor by trade,) who was seen with him a few minutes after the horse was taken. Said Iley is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, weighs 135 or 140 pounds, of dark complexion, with a lump on one of his shoulders, has had his right thumb put out of place, which causes it to stand a little back. He appears to be between 40 and 45 years of age; had on when he left, clothes of a dark color, much worn. It is believed that he has gone to the West, and will trade the horse the first opportunity, as he was out of money, and had no clothes, only those he had on. Twenty five dollars will be given for the detection and apprehension of the villain; and 15 dollars for the delivery of the horse to me, or for information so I get him again.

JAMES MORGAN.

Moore county, June 16, 1832. 86 2w

Nails, Iron, &c.

400 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads,
20 " Cut Spikes,
2,500 lbs. Wrought Spikes,
10 Tons Iron,
50 Boxes Window Glass,
1,500 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
60 Bags Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
300 Grindstones,
500 bush. Sound Salt,
For sale by

WM. CALDER & CO.

Wilmington, June 25. 86-5w

Seventy-five Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troup County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named *JACK*, near six feet high, 28 or 30 years old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on corded pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed.—The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about 5 feet high, red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or $50 if confined in the State, or $40 if confined out of the State so that I get them, or in proportion for either. WILLIAM NELSON.

N. B. They are making for Fayetteville, No. Carolina, and have been heard of at Augusta.

☞The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Cheraw Republican, Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, and Newbern Sentinel, are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts, directed to me, at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia.

June 22. (86 5w) W. N.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 26.

J. CAMPBELL.

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

Speaking of the Bank question, the Pennsylvania Inquirer (Jackson Van Buren) says: "We have no fears for the President's veto, the Richmond Enquirer to the contrary notwithstanding. That paper—for which, by the way, we have all due respect, may regulate the public pulse of Virginia; but surely Mr. Ritchie 'overshoots the mark,' when he attempts to regulate the President of the United States."

Central Rail-road.—We are glad to learn that Books of Subscription for Stock in this Road, have been opened in Craven and Jones counties. Upwards of fourteen thousand dollars were subscribed on the first day at Newbern; and about the same amount was promptly subscribed at Trenton. From Lenoir, we have no certain information; it is understood however, that the subscription there will be large. We are assured that Onslow, Greene, Wayne and Johnston, will act nobly in this great enterprize; and we shall be disappointed if good old Carteret does not furnish her full quota during the ensuing Court week.

Newbern Sentinel.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 19.

FROM ENGLAND.—The ship John and Elizabeth, Captain Mason, arrived last evening bringing London papers to the evening of the 15th May, being some hours later than previous intelligence. The surmises as to Lord Grey's return to the Ministry are all not confirmed in the London papers. One journal says that the King has written to Lord Grey to inform him that he has taken into consideration the state and prospects of the Reform Bill, and is fully prepared to acquiesce in the advice of his Ministers to create such a number of peers as may be necessary to insure the safety of the Bill in the House of Lords; and a postcript to the Courier, dated at half past 3 P. M. on the 15th, has the following paragraph:—

Reports have been current for the last hour that Earl Grey has been sent for by the King, and requested to continue in office. Up to this time, however, we have no authority to confirm these reports. The Duke of Wellington was for two hours with the King this morning; but nothing has transpired as to the nature of the interview. It is said, but we know not how truly, that Mr. Croker, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Manners Sutton, have refused office.

This postcript is followed by another, ten minutes later, in these words:

"Earl Grey has not been sent for by the King, but it is confidently asserted that the Duke of Wellington will not be able to form an Administration."

An endorsement on the paper, by the London correspondent of the Gazette says:

"It has been announced in the House of Commons this evening by Lord Althorp that Earl Grey will resume his office. Mr. Baring also stated that the Duke of Wellington was out of office."

A Postscript in a London Paper of the 15th of May, dated 5 o'clock, P. M. contains the following; which, if true, settles the question as to the recall of Earl GREY to the Prime Ministry:

In consequence of a communication transmitted this afternoon from the King to Earl Grey, his lordship immediately summoned a council of the late Ministers, to take into consideration the subject of his Majesty's communication. The council met at Earl Grey's residence in Downing street, and has just broken up.

North and South American Coffee-House, London, May 15, 1832, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Messrs. F. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen: I have to inform you that the Lord Mayor has announced publicly on Change, that the whole of the late Administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; this intelligence is also confirmed by Sir H. Parnel. I have this moment seen a gentleman who met him about ten minutes since, to whom he communicated the fact. JAMES DAVIES.

Cholera extinct in London.

COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL, May 15.—It is not intended to publish any further reports for the Metropolitan Districts, in consequence of the Medical Inspectors, employed under the orders of the Central Board of Health, having declared the cessation of Cholera in London as an epidemic.

FRANCE.—In the French papers of the 14th, which arrived this morning, there is a protocol of the Conference, dated the 4th inst. in which the representatives of the Five Powers, whilst they recommend to Holland and Belgium to negotiate, bind themselves to prevent the renewal of hostilities on either side. M. Cassimir Perier is rather better. The Cholera is decreasing. The Moniteur announces that all is quiet in the south.—Our private letters state that great sensation was created by the news of a Wellington Administration having been formed here.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT,

ONE Cask fresh Lime Juice,
Bunch Raisins,
Soft Shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,
Phosphorus Lights,
Scotch Herrings,
Six Bbls. Jameison's Water Crackers,
Port Wine,
Madeira do.

DAVID SHAW.

May 15, 1832. 80-6w.

ICE CREAMS!

MAY be had at the Subscriber's Store, on and after Monday next.

D. S.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,

December 6. 57tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
Proprietors.

May 1*st*, 1832.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 6. 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Richard Maynard & Co.,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING

Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stock in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville. June 27. 34tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by JNO. HUSKE & SON

May 8. 79tf.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 6¼ cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

May 1, 1832.